श्रम मंत्री (श्री पी०ए० संगमा): (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) और (ग) मॉनीटरिंग प्रक्रिया के एक भाग के रूप में राज्य सरकारें / संघ शासित क्षेत्र प्रशासन, केन्द्रीय सरकार को बाल श्रम (प्रतिषेध और विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1986 के उपबंधों के कार्यान्वयन के संबंध में सूचना भेज रहे हैं। 1992-93 के दौरान राज्य सरकारों / संघ शासित क्षेत्र प्रशासनों ने, अधिनियम के उपबंधों के उल्लंघन हेतु 1875 अभियोजन चलाए जाने की सूचना दी है।

31 दिसम्बर, 1994 की स्थिति के अनुसार, चलाए गये अभियोजनों के संबंध में सूचना एकत्र और संकलित की जा रही है।

Plans to Eliminate Child Labour

2078. SHRI YERRA NARAYANASWAMY: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether any trade unions have submitted plans to eliminate child labour;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) sector-wise plans to reduce child labour by 2000 AD?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Government is presently engaged in the process of preparing a major action plan to eliminate child labour in hazardous occupations in a phased manner which is estimated at 20 lakhs. The year 2000 is the target for the elimination of child labour in hazardous occupations.

Rural Migrant Labourers in the Country

2079. SHRI JAGMOHAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are more than 10 10 million rural migrant labourers in the

cuntry today;

(b) whether distress migration, of labour on a large scale is having an adverse effect upon social stability and welfare of women and children; and

(c) what precise measures have been taken by Government to slow down this migration and provide social security to the unemployed or severely underemployed landless labourers in the rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) (a) to (c) 1. According to the 1981 Census, there were 63,46,323 rural to rural migrants and 84,06,627 rural to urban, migrants who reported 'employment' as reason for migration. Not all of them fall under the category of labourers. Census does not give any break-up of migrant population into labourers or otherwise.

2. Regional disparities, lack of employment opportunities, a poor land base, uncertain nature of seasonal employment are some of the causes for migration which cause destabilising effects on the families of workers as also on the society. This is sought to be tackled through a multi-dimensional course of action viz. improvement of rural infrastructural facilities, diversification to non-farm activities, skill improvement programmes, financial assistance, to promote self employment, optimising the use of land resources etc.

3. The Government are implementing several rural development and poverty alleviation programmes particularly in the rural areas. The thrust of these programmes is to provide employment opportunities to ensure sustainable income in the rural areas and thereby avoid the need to migrate. IRDP is a major self-employment programme in which the beneficiary families are provided subsidy and term credit to take up economic activities. Similarly, Jawahar Rojgar Yojna (JRY) is a major wage employment programme, the primary objective of which is to provide wage employment to the rural poor at or near their native place. Form 1993-94, two more important wage employment